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THE

MORMON METROPOLIS.

AN ILLUSTRATED

Guide to Salt Lake City

AND ITS ENVIRONS.

CONTAINING ILLUSTRATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF PRINCIPAL PLACES OF INTEREST TO TOURISTS.

Also interesting Information and Historical data with regard to Utah and its People.

Price, - - 25 Cents.

PUBLISHED BY
JOS. HYRUM PARRY,
Salt Lake City, Utah.
1883.

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THE MORMON METROPOLIS.

AN ILLUSTRATED

GUIDE

TO

SALT LAKE CITY

AND ITS ENVIRONS.

INTRODUCTORY.

As it is "Mormonism" alone which gives to Salt Lake City its unique pre-eminence amongst the cities of Western America, and that attracts the visits of the tourist and traveler, we shall, in this brief but comprehensive Guide, give chief place to the edifices, etc., erected by this people, and the surrounding objects of interest associated with their eventful history.

The mercantile and manufacturing interests of the City will also be detailed, thus making this little work a hand-book of reference for capitalists and business men, and all others interested in the commercial growth and development of the City of Salt Lake.

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF SALT LAKE CITY.

In the spring of 1847, Brigham Young,* President of the "Mormon" Church, started from the Missouri River in search of a place of settlement for his co-religionists who had been driven from Nauvoo, Illinois. He was accompanied by one hundred and forty-two pioneers. The company arrived in the valley of Great Salt Lake on the 24th of July, having sought out and made a new road 650 miles, and followed a trappers' trail nearly 400 miles.

On the 29th of July the pioneers received additional strength by the arrival of Captain James Brown with a detachment of the "Mormon" Battalion, and a company of Saints from Mississippi, who wintered with the detachment on the Arkansas River.

The population being now about four hundred, the building of Salt Lake City was commenced by the erection of a fort, enclosing ten acres.

The arrival of the Pioneers and this detachment of the battalion, all armed and carrying the flag of the United States, the commencement to build a fort and the hoisting of the stars and stripes (although this country at the time belonged to Mexico,) had a tendency to impress the wild tribes of the mountains with respect, and made it comparatively easy to promote friendly relations with them.

The Twelve Apostles organized Salt Lake City into a Stake of Zion, and appointed John Smith, Presi-

* Brigham Young was born June 1, 1801, at Whittingham, Windsor County, Vermont; was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1832, ordained an Apostle in 1835, and died in Salt Lake City, August 29, 1877.

dent; Charles C. Rich and John Young his counsellors; Tarlton Lewis, Bishop, and a High Council. This organization went into effect on the arrival of the immigrant companies in the Fall of 1847, when about 760 wagons, laden with families, arrived on the site of Salt Lake City.

Not a single person in the whole company had a full supply of provisions, but all were on short rations. About one hundred who had served in the war against Mexico in the "Mormon" Battalion, found their way here from California in the winter, without provisions.

The whole basin was so barren as to produce little besides a species of bunch grass, and the ground was covered with myriads of large, black crickets, which were the food of the Indians. In this desert place the site of SALT LAKE CITY was surveyed.

The Great Salt Lake, after which the city is named, is about eighty miles long and forty wide, has seven Islands, three of which are mountainous and are used for grazing. Its nearest accessible point is some fifteen miles from SALT LAKE CITY.

The river Jordan, the outlet of Utah Lake, pursues a very meandering, detail course, but has a very direct general northerly course of some forty miles, and empties into the Salt Lake, about ten miles from the city.

Utah Lake is a beautiful sheet of fresh water, with an extreme length and breadth of thirty-five by fifteen miles. It receives Provo and Spanish Fork rivers, and several other tributaries, and abounds in mountain trout and other delicious fish.

The Twin Peaks, in the Wasatch mountains, are about fifteen miles, air line, south-easterly from SALT

Lake City, are 11,000 feet above sea level, and have not been free from snow since the settlement of these valleys.

The scenery around Salt Lake and Utah valleys is singularly picturesque.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Salt Lake City, the capital of Utah, occupies an important central position in the Territory, and is the metropolis of the inter-mountain region. Its latitude is 40° 46′, longitude 112° 06′ West; and the variation of the magnetic needle at the base meridian, as determined in October, 1878, by the United States Coast Survey, is 16° 32′ East.

The city has an altitude of 4,261 feet above sea level, an area of 5,730 acres, and a population of about 25,000 inhabitants. It is laid out, principally, in blocks of ten acres each, the streets running due to the cardinal points. Each street is 132 feet wide including the sidewalks, which are twenty feet in width. The majority of the streets are bordered with shade trees and running brooks, and the building lots are usually large enough to afford ample room for buildings, gardens, orchards and ornamental grounds. The foliage largely conceals the houses in summer, giving to the city the appearance of one immense and lovely garden.

The climate is salubrious. The mean summer temperature is about 74, but on account of the dry and rare atmosphere it is not more oppressive than a mean several degrees lower would be on the sea level. Although the mercury often reads above 90 in July and August, sunstroke is almost unknown, severe thunder and lightning are infrequent, the nights are uniformly

cool, and residents of the city who are obliged to visit the East in the hot months are exceedingly glad to get back again. There is no comparison between the comfort of the average Salt Lake and the average Eastern climate in the same latitude.

THE SACRED SQUARE.

The Temple Block is the Sacred Square of the Latter-day Saints and the central object of interest to tourists visiting the city. It covers an area of ten acres, is surrounded by a high adobe wall, and contains the Temple, now in course of erection, the Tabernacle, Assembly Hall the Endowment House, and the architects' offices, workshops, etc., of the men engaged on the "Church Works," generally designated the "public hands."

"MORMON" TEMPLES.

Not less than eight Temples have been designated, and their sites consecrated, of which number three have been dedicated and ordinances administered therein — one at Kirtland, Ohio; Nauvoo, Illinois; St. George, Utah. Those at Salt Lake City, at Manti, and at Logan, all in Utah, are progressing satisfactorily, the last named being nearly completed.

The site for a temple at Independence, Missouri, was dedicated August 3rd, 1831. Those present were Joseph Smith, the Prophet, Sidney Rigdon, Edward Partridge, William W. Phelps, Oliver Cowdery, Martin Harris and Joseph Coe, and another person, name not given.

The Temple at Kirtland was 55x65 feet; the corner stones were laid July 23rd, 1833. This was built

THE TEMPLE BLOCK.

1.—Temple, in course of construction. 2.—Tabernacle. 3.—Assembly Hall. 4.—Council House.

by donation and voluntary contribution, and was completed and dedicated March 27th, 1836.

The corner stone for a Temple at Far West, Missouri, was laid July 4th, 1838, with appropriate ceremony. Dimensions of building to be 110 feet long and 80 feet wide.

The Temple at Nauvoo, Illinois, was about 128 feet long by 88 feet wide. The corner stones were laid in the presence of the Nauvoo Legion, by the various authorities of the Church, on the 6th day of April, 1841. The building was erected by the tithing and free-will offerings of the people, and was so rapidly advanced that on the 8th of November the same year the Baptismal Font was dedicated, and baptisms for the dead were administered. The building was finally dedicated with public services on Saturday and Sunday, the 2nd and 3rd of May, 1846.

The Temple at St. George, the site of which was dedicated by prayer by President George A. Smith, and ground broken November 9th 1871, is 141 feet 8 inches long by 93 feet 4 inches wide; is 84 feet from ground to top of parapet. The basement is of volcanic rock, the upper part of red sandstone, and contains about 1900 cords of rock, 1,000,000 feet of lumber, and cost about $800,000. Upon its completion, a general Conference of all the authorities of the church was held within its walls on the 6th of April, 1877, and the dedicatory prayer was offered by Counsellor Daniel H. Wells.

The Manti Temple site was dedicated and the ground broken by President Brigham Young on April 25th, 1877. The corner stones were laid April 14th, 1879. Its size is 172 x 95 feet, and 82 feet to the square.

Its eastern tower is to be 179 feet high, the western tower 169 feet high. This edifice stands on a hill, which had to be partly removed and required 2,400 cords of rock terrace to provide for its location.

The site of the Logan Temple is situated on an elevation or table land in the eastern part of the city bearing that name. It was dedicated with prayer offered by Apostle Orson Pratt, May 18th, 1877, and the ground was broken the same day. The corner stones were laid September 17th, 1877. The building, including towers and buttresses, is 171 feet long by 95 in width, with a tower 30 feet square at each end, the eastern tower to be 155 feet, and the western tower 143 feet in height, and 86 feet from the surface to top of battlements.

THE SALT LAKE CITY TEMPLE.*

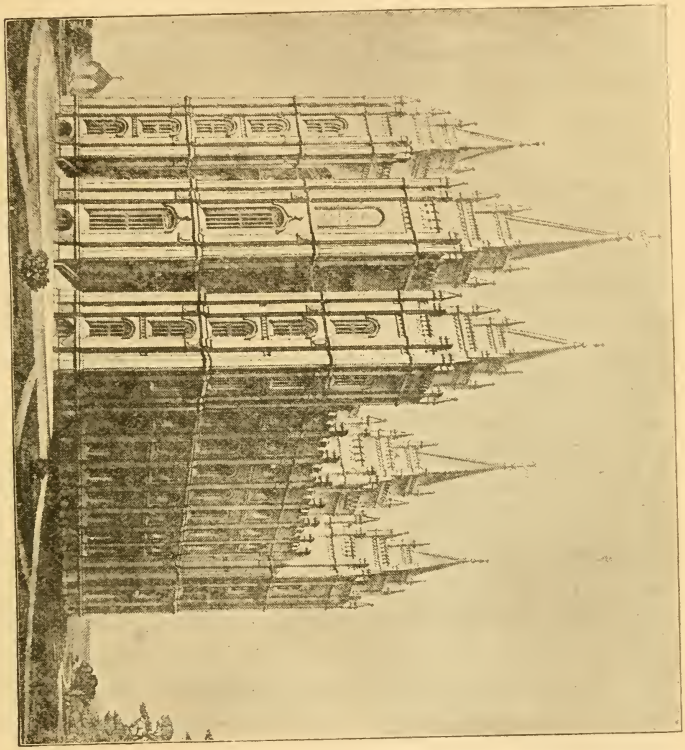
The Temple Block is 40 rods square, the lines running north and south, east and west, and contains ten acres. The centre of the Temple is 156 feet 6 inches due west from the centre of the east line of the block. The length of the Temple east and west, is 186 feet six inches including towers, by 99 feet in width. On the east end there are three towers, as also on the west.

The north and south walls are 8 feet thick, clear of pedestal; they stand upon a footing of 16 feet wall, on its bearing, which slopes 3 feet on each side to the height of 7 feet six inches. The footing of the towers rises to the same height as the side, and is one solid piece of masonry of rough ashlars, laid in good lime mortar.

The basement of the main building is divided into many rooms by walls, all having footings. The line of

*Abridged from description of T. O. Angell Architect.

the basement floor is 24 inches above the top of the footing. From the tower on the east to the tower on the west, the face of the earth slopes 6 feet. Four inches



SALT LAKE CITY TEMPLE.

above the earth on the east line, begins a promenade walk, from 11 to 22 feet wide, around the entire building, and approached by stone steps on all sides.

There are four towers on the four corners of the building, each starting from their footing, of 26 feet square; these continue 16 feet six inches high, and

come to the line of the base string course, which is 8 feet above the promenade walk. At this point the towers are reduced to 25 feet square; they then continue to the height of 38 feet, or the height of the second string course. At this point they are reduced to 23 feet square; they then continue 38 feet high, to the third string course. The string courses continue all around the building, except when separated by buttresses. These string courses are massive mouldings from solid blocks of stone.

The two east towers then rise 25 feet to a string course, or cornice. The two west towers rise 19 feet and come to their string course or cornice. The four towers then rise 9 feet to the top of battlements. These towers are cylindrical, having 17 feet diameter inside, within which stairs ascend around a solid column four feet in diameter, allowing landings at the various sections of the building. These towers have each five ornamental windows on two sides, above the basement. The two centre towers occupy the centre of the east and the west ends of the building, starting from their footings 31 feet square, and break off in sections in line with corner towers to the height of the third string course. The east centre tower then rises 40 feet to the top of battlements; the west centre tower rises 34 feet to the top of battlements. All the towers have ornamental spires surmounting them.

The centre room of the basement is arranged for a baptismal font, and is 57 feet long by 35 feet wide, separated from the main wall by four rooms, two on each side, 19 feet long by 12 wide. On the east and west sides of these rooms are four passages 12 feet wide; these lead to and from by outside doors, two on the

north and two on the south. Further east and west from these passages are four more rooms; two at each end, 28 feet wide by 38 feet 6 inches long. These and their walls occupy the basement.

We are now up to the line of the base string course, 8 feet above the promenade or steps rising to the Temple, which terminates the cope of the pedestal, and to the first floor of the house. This room is joined to the outer courts, these courts being the width between towers, 16 feet by 9 in the clear. We ascend to the floors of these courts (they being on a line with the first floor of main house) by four flights of stone steps 9 feet 6 inches wide, arranged in the basement work: the first step ranging to the outer line of towers. From these courts doors admit to any part of the building.

The size of the first large room is 120 feet long by 80 feet wide; the height reaches nearly to the second string course. The room is arched over in the centre with an elliptical arch which drops at its flank 10 feet and has 38 feet span. The side ceilings have $\frac{1}{4}$ elliptical arches which start from the side walls of the main building, 16 feet high, and terminate at the capitals of the columns or foot of centre arch, at the height of 24 feet. The columns obtain their bearings direct from the footings of said house; these columns extend up to support the floor above.

The outside walls of this story are 7 feet thick. The space from the termination of the foot of the centre arch to the outer wall, is divided into sixteen compartments, eight on each side, making rooms 14 feet by 14, clear of partitions, and 10 feet high, leaving a passage 6 feet wide next to each flank of centre arch, which is approached from the ends. These rooms are

each lighted by an elliptical or oval window whose major axis is vertical.

The large room on the second floor is one foot wider than the room below; this is in consequence of the wall being but 6 feet thick, falling off six inches on the inner and six on the outer side. The second string course provides for this on the outside. The rooms of this story are similar to those below. The side walls have nine buttresses on a side, and have eight tier of windows, five on each tier.

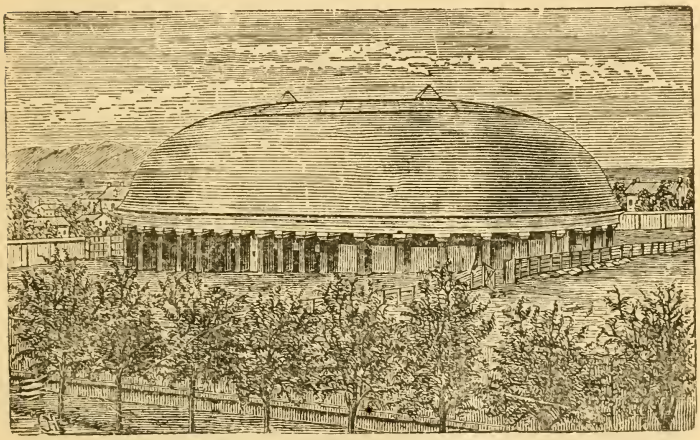
The Temple site was consecrated and the ground broken for the foundation February 14th, 1853. The corner stones were laid with imposing ceremonies on the 6th day of April, 1853. It is constructed of speckled granite rock, brought from the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canon, some twenty miles to the south-east of the city. It is expected that the walls will be up to the square by the autumn of 1883.

THE LARGE TABERNACLE.

It is well known that the site of Salt Lake City was selected, the plotting of it designed, and the prinpal public buildings in it, at least until quite recently, planned by President Brigham Young. The buildings he designed are remarkable for their substantial and convenient character. This peculiarity is very well illustrated in the construction of the "New Tabernacle," as it has been called to distinguish it from the "Old Tabernacle," which formerly stood near it. This building is situated in the west centre of the Temple Block, and was commenced on the 26th of July, 1864, and was completed and dedicated October 6th, 1867. It was

constructed under the direction of Henry Grow, Esq., architect.

There is nothing very attractive about the outside appearance of the building. To be appreciated it must be viewed from the inside. It is elliptical in shape, 250 feet long by 150 feet wide, and 70 feet in height from the floor to the ceiling at its highest part, or 80 feet from the floor to the top of the roof. The interior of



THE TABERNACLE.

the building presents an oval arch, without any centre support, the largest self-supporting arch in America, with the exception of that of the Central Depot, New York, and probably the largest in the world which is constructed wholly of wood. The bents of the roof are composed of a lattice truss, and rest upon forty-four sandstone piers, each three feet by nine in size, and from fourteen to twenty feet in height. The gallery, which extends around the building, except at the west end, is 480 feet long by 30 feet in width. The entire

building has a seating capacity of about 10,000. There is no doubt but more than this number of persons have been in the building at one time, on occasions of general Conferences, Sunday School jubilees, and the like, when it has been crowded to its utmost capacity.

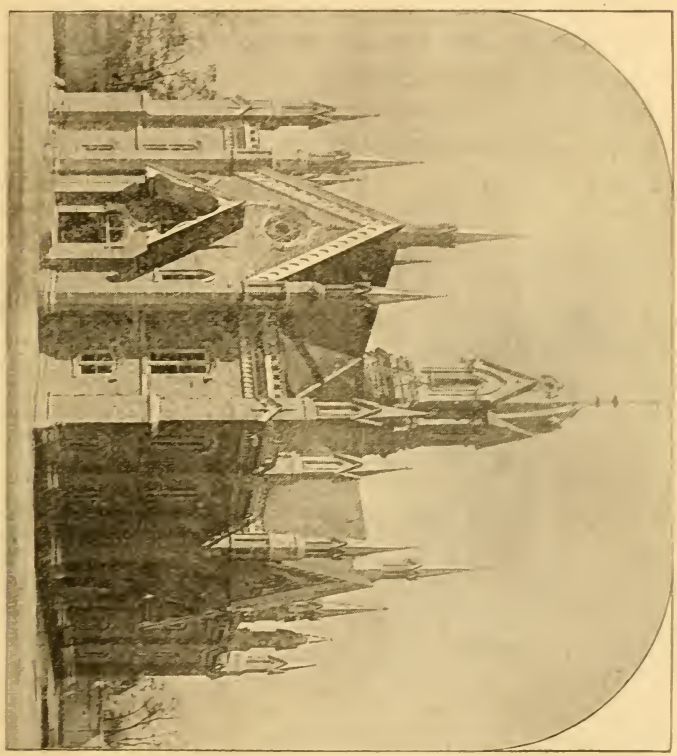
It has twenty doors, most of which are nine feet wide, and all open outwards, so that an audience of nine or ten thousand could gain egress, in case of an accident, in a very few minutes. It this respect the building is certainly without a rival in the world.

In the west end of the Tabernacle is situated the large organ, second to none in the United States, in appearance and sweetness of tone, and is exceeded in size by but one. It was constructed entirely by Utah mechanics, under the direction of Joseph Ridges, Esq. A small amount of the material used in its construction was imported, but the principal part of it was produced at home. To hear the melody of the organ richly repays a visit to the Tabernacle. The front towers of the organ have an altitude of fifty-eight feet, and contain the thirty-two feet gilded pipes; the side towers are nearly the same height as the front. The dimensions of the organ are 30 x 33 feet, and it requires four blowers.

THE SALT LAKE ASSEMBLY HALL.

The Salt Lake Assembly Hall, situated in the south-west corner of the Temple Block, is perhaps one of the finest buildings used for public worship to be found in any of the western Territories. The late Obed Taylor, Esq., was the architect, and Henry Grow, Esq., its builder. It is constructed entirely of cut granite rock, at a cost of $90,000, defrayed by vol-

untary contributions from members of the "Mormon" Church in Salt Lake County and the general funds of the Church. Its dimensions are 68 feet wide by 120 feet long, and is 150 feet to top of tower rising from the



THE SALT LAKE ASSEMBLY HALL.

centre of the building. It has a roof of four gables, each surmounted with ornamental spires, as also are the four corners of the Hall.

There are four wide entrances, one on each side

and end. The same have stairways leading to the gallery.

The building is lighted with gas, and is heated in cold weather by steam boilers, at a pressure of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to the square inch.

A wide gallery extends around the entire Hall, except at the west end, where the large organ is situated, and ample room is reserved for a choir of 100 singers. Immediately in front of the choir are three stands or pulpits, arranged conveniently in steps one above another, occupied by the leading authorities of the Church. In front of the stands is the Sacramental table.

For its artistic design and the many interesting historical reminiscences depicted upon it, the ceiling is worthy of special mention. It is divided off into sixteen panels, of different shape and design, by an elegant moulding and border. Each panel is occupied by a beautiful fresco ornament, or painting representing historical scenes in the early rise of the Church, and paintings of the different Temples built and now building by the Latter-day Saints. Representations of the Savior, Moses, Elijah, and Elias are also given. The two largest and principal panels are over the east and west ends of the Hall. That over the west end contains a fresco delineation of the All-Seeing Eye, and the emblematical Hive of Deseret, with the Kirtland and Nauvoo Temples in the two lower corners. The panel over the east end contains a historical fresco painting of the angel "Moroni showing the Prophet Joseph where the plates were hid in the Hill Cumorah." The artistic fresco work of the ceiling was done by W. C. Morris, Esq.

The building was completed and dedicated in the spring of 1880.

The Hall will accommodate nearly 3,000 people. Its acoustic properties are perfect; an ordinary speaker can be heard distinctly in any part of the auditorum.

In summer, regular Sunday services are held in the large Tabernacle at 2 p. m., and at the same hour in the Assembly Hall during the winter months. In both houses of worship special seats are reserved for tourists and strangers, who are always welcome.

THE MUSEUM.

The Museum is situated on South Temple Street, immediately facing the south entrance to the Temple Block. It should be visited by all who desire information with regard to the varied productions of Utah, and the number and importance of its advantages. In this Museum may be seen specimens of native minerals, ores and manufactures, native animals, birds, reptiles and insects; wonderful fossils and petrifactions; with many curiosities relating to the Indians of the Rocky Mountain region of olden and modern times. The visitor to the Museum cabinets can get a better idea of the immense and varied resources of Utah than by reading many books, or even visiting a few of its mines and manufactures.

The museum is interesting also as showing what has been done by the "Mormon" people in the gradual development of manufactures and art. Besides, there are rare curiosities from every part of the world—idols from Japan, China, the Sandwich Islands, etc. A large collection of objects from Northern Europe, etc., and

numerous curiosities gathered by missionaries in their proselyting travels.

One of the most interesting objects to visitors is the boat of Kit Carson, the first white man's vessel that plowed the waters of the Great Salt Lake.

THE COUNCIL HOUSE.

One of the most substantial and pretentious public buildings erected in the city during the early years of its existence was the Council House. It is situated at the corner of South and East Temple Streets. It was commenced in 1849, two years after the first settlement of the city, and was ready for occupation in the fall of 1850. In comparison with the many larger and finer buildings that now overshadow it, the old Council House has a modest appearance, but when it was built it was considered quite a stately edifice. It is a substantial red sandstone and adobe building, forty-five feet square and two stories high. It has been used for many important purposes. Here the early Legislative Assemblies convened; here were also held important Church councils. For some years it was occupied by the Deseret University, but now it is principally used for meetings of various bodies of the Latter-day Saint Priesthood. The larger rooms are used for general meetings of the High Priests, Seventies, Bishops, and other bodies. Here also High Councils are held, where offenders against the ecclesiastical law are tried for their fellowship or standing in the Church. There are four smaller rooms, one of which is occupied by the Twelve Apostles, one by the Seventies, a third by the Presidency of "the Salt Lake Stake of Zion," and the fourth

by the editorial staff of the *Woman's Exponent*, a "Mormon" woman's paper in which is chronicled the doings of their relief and charitable societies, and a vigorous stand made in defence of their political rights. It is a religio-political paper of unique characteristics, defending "Mormonism" and female suffrage with equal warmth. Its present editress, Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells, wife of Gen. Daniel H. Wells, is a New England lady of culture, refinement and considerable business tact. Among its principal contributors are Eliza R. Snow Smith, a wife of the First "Mormon" Prophet, Louisa G. Richards, Hannah T. King, Augusta J. Crocheron, Emily B. Woodmansee, Ellen Mar Whitney, Lu Dalton, Emily B. Spencer and a number of other prominent "Mormon" ladies.

[Since the publication of this work was commenced, a disastrous fire has nearly destroyed the Council House, nothing but the walls being spared; many of the adjacent buildings and places of business being entirely destroyed.]

SOUTH TEMPLE STREET.

Looking east from the south-east corner of the Temple Block may be seen some of the most interesting of Salt Lake City's "old landmarks." At the corner opposite are the buildings of the

"DESERET NEWS" PUBLISHING COMPANY.

This is the oldest paper in the Rocky Mountain region, and for years the only newspaper published between San Francisco and the Missouri River. Its first number appeared in June, 1850. It is the organ of

the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. It possesses one of the largest and most substantial paper mills in the west, situated about fourteen miles south-east of the city; and has also a bindery and type foundery. It issues a Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly edition.

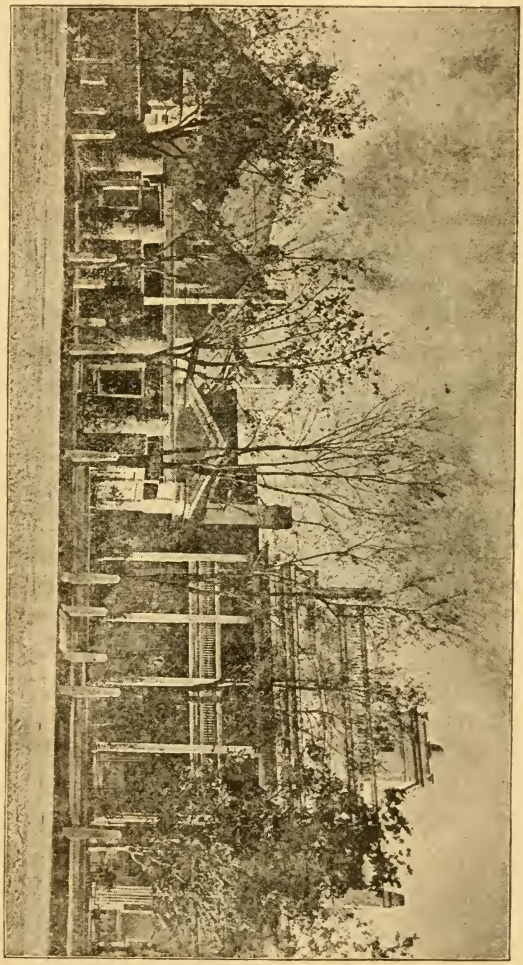
THE TITHING STORE.

Behind the *Deseret News* buildings are the warehouses and yards of the General Tithing Store. It is the custom of the "Mormons" to pay their tithes and donations to the Church in kind. The farmer pays the products of his farm, the cattleman from the increase of his herds, the artizan and the laborer pays in "days' work." Consequently at the Tithing Store is gathered a most complicated assortment of products —grains, vegetables, merchandise, cattle, *ad infinitum*. These materials are paid out to the men who work on the Temples, the public hands, clerks, etc., goes towards the support of the poor, are doled out to friendly Indians, are sold for money or exchanged for more available or desirable productions of the herd, farm, field or workshop.

PRESIDENT YOUNG'S RESIDENCES.

A little over half a block east of the *Deseret News* office stand the residences of the founder of Salt Lake City—the late Brigham Young. The first is known as the "Lion House," from the fact that a statue of a lion, crouching, is placed over the front entrance. The "Bee Hive" house is the next building to the east. A carved bee-hive (the insignia of Utah) crowns this edifice. Between these two houses are the offices of the Presidency

of the "Mormon" Church. Here the Church dignitaries receive such visitors as are properly introduced. In these offices are also the head-quarters of the Deseret

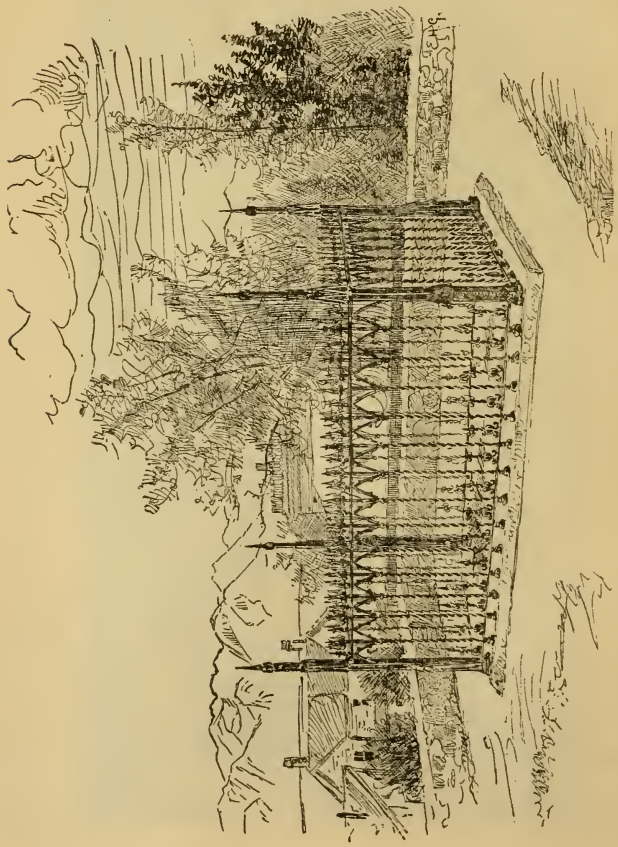


PRESIDENT YOUNG'S RESIDENCES.

Telegraph line, which has wires running to every settlement of any importance in Utah Territory.

THE EAGLE GATE.

East of the "Bee Hive" House is the entrance to City Creek Canon. The high cobble wall formerly continued uninterruptedly east. Here was situated the



GRAVE OF PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Eagle Gate. The rock supports still remain, as an old landmark, with the artistically executed eagle perched on the summit. A short distance further east is another of President Young's residences, known as the White House, whilst to the north-east is the building that he used for a school-house for his family. A little beyond, yet further north-east, is his grave.

THE GARDO HOUSE.

Opposite the Bee Hive house, south, is the Gardo House (frequently called in burlesque "The Amelia Palace,") the residence of the Presidentof the "Mormon" Church. It was commenced by Brigham Young, but not occupied permanently by him. It is a very pleasing specimen of Utah architecture.

West of the Gardo House is the office of the Church Historian. Here the historical records of the Church are kept, and a copy preserved of all works, that can be obtained, which are written for or against the faith and practices of this society.

THE SOCIAL HALL.

Half a block south of the Eagle Gate is the Social Hall. It was the dramatic centre before the Theatre was built, and is still used for balls, parties, children's exhibitions, assemblies, fancy fairs, etc. Like all the rest of the buildings erected by the late "Mormon" President, solidity rather than elegance characterizes its style of architecture. Old "Mormons," of Utah's early days, are never weary of telling of the good times experienced within its walls.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

This imposing and massive edifice stands on the north-west corner of First East and First South Streets. It was erected at the instance and under the personal direction of the late President Brigham Young. It has undergone many improvements since his demise, and no pains are spared by its present proprietors to make it one of the best appointed in the West. It is a capacious building, 175 feet in length and 80 feet in width, and 60 feet from floor to ceiling inside, having a stage 65 feet deep and 32 feet at the proscenium, and it is fully supplied with traps, properties and scenery. It has a parquette, dress and three upper circles, and two private boxes each side of the proscenium. It will seat comfortably 1,500 persons. The outside presents an imposing appearance, granite finish on adobie walls, fluted columns, massive cornices in the simple Doric style of architecture. The interior is decorated with taste, and when lighted up is very fine. The scenery is the production of the best artists and looks so real that it commands the admiration of all spectators. In all its appointments the theatre is first-class. The most talented actors in tragedy and comedy have trod its boards, and have been patronized with appreciation.

THE WALKER OPERA HOUSE.

Last year, the Messrs. Walker Bros. erected this beautiful building, situated on Second South Street. It is a pleasing building on the exterior, with a very tasteful front. The interior is highly ornamented. It is 165 feet long, 67 feet wide and 60 feet from floor to

ceiling. The stage is 48 feet deep by 59 feet broad. It has parquette, dress circle, two upper circles, and four private boxes, two each side of the proscenium.

THE CITY HALL.

The City Hall, a red sandstone building, on First South Street, was erected at a cost of $70,000. It contains the offices of the Mayor, Recorder, Treasurer, Assessor and Collector, Water Master, and Chiefs of the Fire and Water Departments, the Alderman and Justice's court room and the Council Chamber. For many years past the Territorial Legislative Assembly has held its bi-annual sessions in this building.

Salt Lake City has had but five mayors since its incorporation—Hons. Jedediah M. Grant, A. O. Smoot, Daniel H. Wells, F. Little and Wm. Jennings, the last named being the present incumbent.

In the rear of the City Hall are the municipal prisons, built of cut stone, massively put together with an inch and a half bolt between each block; cemented together so that escape is very difficult.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

East of the City Hall is the old building formerly used for that purpose, when Salt Lake City was a very small burg. It is now occupied by the Fire Department and known as the Firemen's Hall.

Beside the engine room for the apparatus, on the ground floor of the Firemen's Hall, a large and well-furnished room on the upper story affords ample space as a meeting room and dancing hall, as well as library and reading room. The library now contains over 500

volumes, and has mainly been accumulated through the generosity of citizens interested in the welfare of the firemen. Two years ago, the firemen organized a Mutual Aid Society, a benevolent institution of which firemen only are members. This wise precaution by men liable at any time to accident or even death has proved what it purports to be, a benefit and aid in cases of misfortune. The society has $600 in bank and has paid out over $150 in charity.

Back of the engine room is a bunk room, with beds for the accommodation of twelve or sixteen persons.

The department at present numbers, officers and members, 110 men, with the following apparatus: One Silsby steamer, two hand engines, four hose carts, one hook and ladder truck, with 2,300 feet of hose.

The Firemen are unpaid, but do exeellent service; the average loss by fire in Salt Lake City is lower than in any other city of its size in the West. Col. Geo. M. Ottinger, formerly of Philadelphia, is the chief engineer of the Fire Department. The firemen also possess a brass and a string band.

STREET RAILWAY.

During the past year, the system has been extended two and a half miles, one line having been built to Liberty Park, and another from the Denver & Rio Grande depot to Main Street at the Cliff House, and thence up to First South, making a double track along Main Street a distance of two blocks. At present, the lines are in the aggregate a little over nine miles in extent. The system has been divided up so as to have through lines over four routes, which formerly were separated into

eight routes. The company employ fourteen cars, thirty men, and eighty-four animals. The animals are required to do duty to the extent of about sixteen miles per day, which only requires from four to five hours service daily.

This season, the street car lines are being extended from the Emporium corner west on First South Street, to connect with the Utah & Nevada Railway depot, principally for the accommodation of bathers and visitors to the lake by that line.

The company have an extensive barn, 40x125 feet, built of adobes and brick with iron roof.

The company propose to add such improvements and increase the stock and number of cars to such an extent as to give the best accommodation to the public. Mr. O. P. Arnold is a good manager of the lines. The capital invested aggregates $100,000; the title of the corporation being The Salt Lake Railroad Company.

THE WATER WORKS.

The water supply for the city mains is obtained from City Creek, a canyon stream north of the city. The flow of this stream at its best (during the month of June), is about 1,000,000 gallons per hour, but of course like all mountain streams, is variable. The water is taken from the creek by a flume to three distributing and filtering tanks, having a combined capacity of 103,350 gallons. The elevation of these reservoirs above the north-east corner of the Temple Block, is 185 feet, and gives an average water pressure of 70.1 pounds to the inch. The water is distributed at present through 12½ miles of piping, varying in diameter from 20 to 4

inches. On this line of mains are located 121 hydrants and 71 gates or valves, which supply 750 water-takers, with an average daily consumption of water, during the summer months, of nearly 3,000,000 gallons, and during the winter about 1,400,000. A great deal of the water is wastefully and extravagantly used. During the past year, 6,717 feet of piping have been added to the mains, and the total expenditures for the year has been $19,521.12; the revenue, $13,047.60. Thus far there has been expenses of about $300,000 on the water works of this city, and from a mile and a half to two miles of extensions are added to the mains yearly.

Z. C. M. I.

On Main (East Temple) Street, a little to the south of the Temple Block, stand the mammoth premises of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, familiarly known as the Big Co-op. This vast establishment, for a new country, has branch houses in Provo, Ogden, and Logan (in Utah) and Soda Springs (Idaho); whilst numerous local retail "Co-op." establishments are to be found throughout the regions occupied by the "Mormons;" in fact, nearly every settlement, large or small, has its co-operative store. Co-operation was a favorite subject with the late Brigham Young; and he was the founder of this Institution, and its first President. It was organized October 16th, 1868, and commenced business in March, 1869. To-day, it is one of the solidest mercantile firms in the world. Its business, last year, amounted to between three and four millions of dollars.

The shareholders in Z. C. M. I. are numbered by the hundreds, but the "Mormon" Church, as a com-

munity, through its Trustee in Trust, is the heaviest shareholder. Brigham Young's successor, Prest. John Taylor, is also the present President of the Institution, whilst General Horace S. Eldridge, one of Utah's oldest business men, is its Superintendent.

The motto of this Institution is a subject of much comment. It is "Holiness to the Lord," and is accepted by believers as a partial fulfillment of the Bible Prophesy: "In that day shall there be upon the bells of the horses, Holiness to the Lord. * * Yea, every pot in Jerusalem and in Judah shall be holiness unto the Lord of Hosts." Zech. xiv, 20.

The main building has a depth of 319 feet and a frontage of 98 feet. It has four stories including cellars. Its stock of goods at last stock-taking was valued at about a million dollars.

This establishment naturally draws the trade of the orthodox "Mormons" but by reason of its immense and varied stock of goods, it also does a large outside or "Gentile" business.

Connected with Z. C. M. I. is the largest Boot and Shoe Manufactory between Chicago and San Francisco. The factory is situated on First South Street, a little west of Main. This branch of the business was established in 1879, and now employs 150 hands. Last year 16,000 pairs of boots and 65,000 pairs of shoes, worth $160,000, were turned out by this establishment. In price, these products compete with goods manufactured elsewhere, and for quality are preferred by the Utonians to the imported article. Mr. W. H. Rowe is the superintendent and manager of this department, and Mr. D. M. McAllister, the secretary. Another branch of manufacture has lately been associated with this factory,

that of making overalls, jumpers and shirts, in which it successfully competes with San Francisco Chinese labor. Forty hands are employed in this department and about 30 dozen pairs are turned out daily. The power for running the machinery, which in both branches is of the latest and most improved kinds, is supplied by a 15-horsepower steam engine, and a 7-horsepower Otto silent gas engine.

A tannery (established in the north-western portion of the city,) into which many improvements have lately been introduced, is also connected with this department of what is truthfully styled the "Big Co-op."

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Besides the home industries sustained by Z. C. M. I., the city boasts of quite a number of manufacturing enterprises, chief among which are the Salt Lake Foundry and Machine Company's works, one block south of the Utah Central Railway depot, manufacturers of engines, boilers, etc. Davis, Howe & Co's Iron and Brass Foundry and Machine Shop, First West Street. The Silver Iron and Machine Works, North Temple Street. Haines & Sons, Boiler-makers, South Temple Street; and the Machine Shops of the Utah Central Railway Co., Locomotive and Car Builders. All the above institutions are constantly running to their utmost capacity, and turn out work second to none.

The furniture manufactory of Henry Dinwoodey, is the oldest and largest of its kind in the Territory, having been established in 1857. There are besides several others; the Co-operative Furniture Company, being one of the leading manufacturing firms in this line.

The Great Western Match Factory, situated on

Third East Street, although but recently established, is one of the most flourishing industries of the city. The factory has facilities for making about 100 gross per day, and at present are making 15 to 20 gross of boxes per day.

Next in importance to Z. C. M. I., in the manufacture of boots and shoes, is the factory of the Messrs. Solomon Bros. & Gold, who employ 45 hands, and turn out annually 21,000 pair shoes and 9,000 pair boots, valued at $75,000.

Elias Morris, Esq., besides being one of our leading builders and contractors, is extensively employed in manufacturing Fire Brick, Tiles, Cement Piping and Plaster Paris of superior quality.

Two soap manufactories are fully employed and turn out large quantities of No. 1 soap annually.

Messrs. Taylor, Romney & Armstrong are the leading manufacturers of doors, sash, mouldings, etc., besides doing a large building and contracting business.

The Messrs. Watson Bros. are one of the leading contracting and building firms of the city, besides doing considerable business as monumental stonecutters.

While the mercantile business of the city is perhaps overcrowded, there is ample room for the profitable investment of much capital in manufacturing industries of various kinds. With the establishment of a few more factories, machine shops and the like, the city will be more sure of a steady growth both in population and commercial importance.

MERCANTILE BUSINESS.

The mercantile business of the city, both wholesale and retail, is rather, if anything, overdone. The

wholesale merchants of Salt Lake, however, do nearly all the importing for the entire Territory south of Ogden. The leading wholesale firms are Z. C. M. I., Messrs. Wm. Jennings & Sons., Walker Bros. and F. Auerbach & Bro., dealers in general merchandise; Spencer Clawson, in dry good and notions; Clark, Eldredge & Co., in groceries and crockery ware.

RAILROADS.

The completion of the trans-continental railroad, and its tributary, the Utah Central Railway (which was opened for traffic on January 10th, 1870), was an important event to the business interests of Salt Lake City, and was the occasion of no little rejoicing in all circles. It was the inauguration of a new era in the growth and commerce of the city. Hitherto all the necessaries and comforts of life which could not be produced at home had to be freighted a thousand miles by ox and mule teams, and all those who migrated to this country in the early days of its settlement, came by the same conveyances, and sometimes new-comers made their way hither from the Missouri River in hand-cart trains. The journey occupied several months, and was a weary drag over vast and arid plains and toilsome mountains.

As soon as the Utah Central Railroad was completed into Salt Lake City, the Utah Southern road (now incorporated into the Utah Central system,) was commenced and pushed its way through Utah, Juab, Millard and Beaver counties to Frisco, connecting by rail the most thrifty agricultural districts and mining districts of southern Utah. Transportation was thus afforded for the rich and abundant harvests

of the valleys and the mineral wealth of the mountain gorges.

Work was commenced on the Salt Lake branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway late in the season of 1881, was pushed forward with the zeal characteristic of its management, and through connection was made between Salt Lake and Denver on the 30th day of March, 1883, and shortly after was extended to Ogden, and connection made with the Central Pacific Railway to California.

HOTELS.

The city is well provided with first-class hotel accommodations, the principal houses being the Walker, Continental and Metropolitan; the Valley House, Clift House, and White House also offer first-class accommodations to tourists and visitors, and at reasonable rates.

WARM SPRING BATH HOUSES.

The Warm Sulphur Springs, situated in the extreme north-west of the city, are justly celebrated for their medicinal properties, many invalid tourists visiting Salt Lake City for the special purpose of being benefitted by the pleasant and renovating baths to be had in its tepid waters. The bath houses are reached by street cars from the Eagle Emporium corner.

PLEASURE RESORTS.

Liberty Park, situated in the south-east suburbs, and reached by street car line, although but recently acquired by the municipality, is a most pleasant and healthy place to visit during the summer months.

It was laid out originally by the late President Young, and called the "Forest Farm." There are pleasant drives and walks, beautifully and abundantly shaded by native forest trees.

"Calder's Farm," about 3 miles south of town, is another suburban pleasure resort, provided with boats, swings, dancing floors, games, etc., incidental to such places.

"Washington Square," between East Temple and First East Street, is the chartered ground of the Olympic Club of this city, and on gala days is the scene of bicycle and foot races, base ball and cricket matches, and other games and amusements.

"Fuller's Hill," in the Tenth Ward, is another pleasure resort of considerable attraction, and is well patronized by the public.

FORT DOUGLAS.

One of the most interesting points in the vicinity is Fort Douglas, a well-built, full-regiment post, located on a plateau about three miles east of and 500 feet above the city. The post and grounds are laid out with taste, a small stream of mountain water making the culture of trees, shrubbery, grass and flowers possible. The elevation gives almost a bird's-eye view of the city and valley. In the distance lies the Dead Sea of America, a blue band drawn along the base of island mountains the vistas between which are closed by more distant ranges. In the north, the Promontory divides the waters, ending far out in the lake. Across Jordan Valley the Oquirrh rises to a lofty hight, white with snow great part of the year, and often veiled by clouds. On

the south, low hills appearing to be thrown out in echelon, complete the enclosure of Jordan Valley, which lies an unrolled map at one's feet.

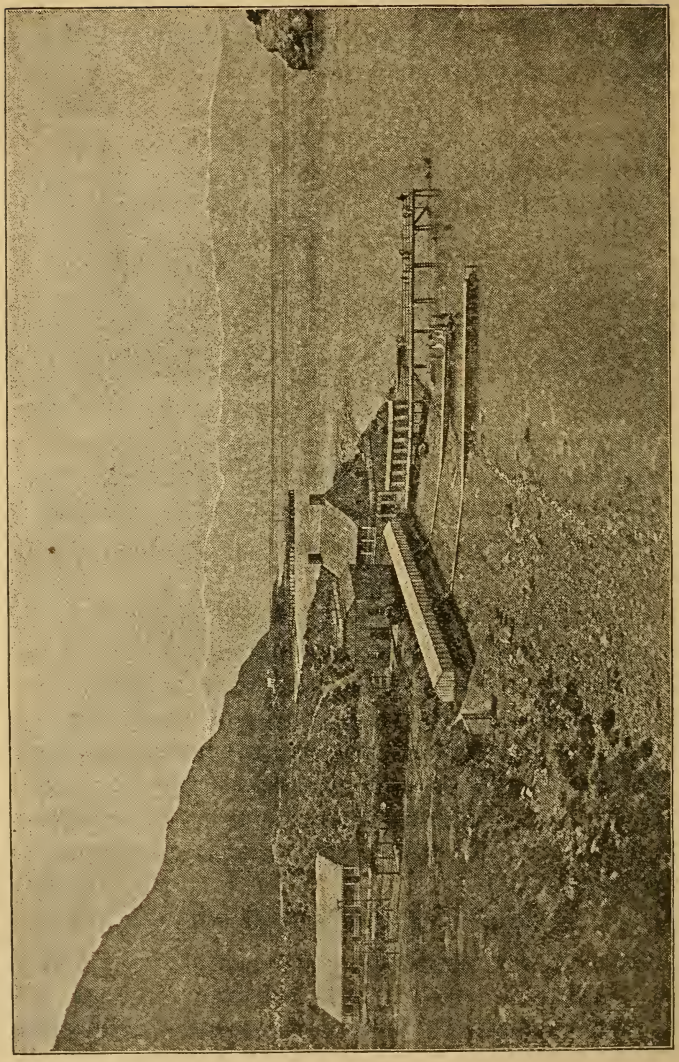
ENSIGN PEAK.

To See the city at its best, one must climb to the rock-crowned summit of Ensign Peak. This dome-like mountain rises directly back of the town, and from it one may look down upon houses, streets, trees and green squares. At the right lies the lake, dull hued, motionless and passive amid its grand surroundings. Huge islands of rock dot its surface, but no signs of life are to be seen. To the south stretches the beautiful valley, mountain guarded, fertile and bathed at its lower end in a thin blue veil of haze. Cloud-patches lie on the fertile slopes, the mountains are full of canons; the Jordan is a narrow line of silver, and above the scene stretches the blue arch of the sky. To the east is Fort Douglas; and beyond that Emigration canon, from whose mouth the "Mormons" had their first view of the secluded region, which they chose for their home.

The Plateau immediately at the foot of Ensign Peak, or between it and the city, is known as Arsenal Hill. The canon directly beneath on the east, is City Creek Canon, the principal source of water for the city of the Saints. In it are situated the reservoirs of the Municipal Water Works. The scenery a short distance up the canon, is very beautiful, wild and romantic.

BLACK ROCK.

Black Rock, Garfield Landing and Clinton's Hotel, some 20 miles west of the city on the shores of the



BLACK ROCK AND GARFIELD LANDING.

Great Salt Lake, are reached by the Utah and Nevada Railway. During the summer season two trains run daily to these celebrated bathing points, and no tourist should miss the opportunity thus afforded of taking a bath in the buoyant waters of the lake. It is estimated that some fifty or sixty thousand persons bathed in the waters of the lake at these points during the season of 1882.

In the long sunny days of June, July and August, the water becomes deliciously warm, and it is much warmer than ocean water a month earlier and later.

Ample accommodations are afforded the visitor to make a few days' stay at these points, a rare opportunity to invalids, who would be benefitted much by a short sojourn, not only from the bathing, but by breathing the cool saline air of the lake.

The water of the lake contains 22 per cent. of pure salt, making it so buoyant that the least possible effort is necessary to keep one's equilibrium, as sinking is out of the question. Care however must be taken that the water is not inhaled into the mouth and nostrils, lest the bather is strangled.

CHURCHES.

The City of Salt Lake is well provided with good churches, if we consider the number of citizens not connected with the "Mormon" Church.

St. Mark's Church.—Sixteen years ago St. Mark's Episcopal Church was established in this city by D. S. Tuttle, bishop of this diocese. The cathedral is a fine structure, built of stone, having a handsome auditorium, while beneath there is a basement which is used for

BLACK ROCK, IN THE SALT LAKE, LOOKING EAST.

Sabbath school, and also for a day school in the primary department. Rev. M. Putman, late of Peekskill, New York, is the present pastor.

St. Paul's Episcopal—is also a stone structure and is well adapted to the wants of the membership; the congregation is presided over by Rev. Armstrong, who has had the pastorate ever since the church was erected, some two or three years ago.

Methodist Church.—One of the most commanding buildings, in size and architectural appearance, in the city is the First Methodist Church, a brick structure of modern style. Rev. T. C. Iliff is the present pastor, and also has supervision over all the Methodist charges in Utah.

Congregational Church—has a very faithful and devoted minister in the person of Rev. F. T. Lee, who was formerly on the staff of the *Congregationalist*.

Presbyterian Church.—Rev. R. G. McNeice is the pastor of the Presbyterian church. The church building is on the corner with a street on the west and south. In the centre is the "Octagon," now used in connection with the boarding department of the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute.

Baptist—A few months ago a mission society of the Baptist church was established here, and services are held in a hall rented for that purpose and for a prosperous Sabbath-school lately organized.

Catholic Church.—The Catholic Church has a good chapel, and besides this, services are held in the chapel at the Hospital of the Holy Cross, and also at St. Mary's Academy. Father Scanlan has supervision of the work in this city, and is aided by Fathers Kirley and Donahue.

SCHOOLS.

Salt Lake City is divided into twenty-one school districts, in each of which a common school is maintained ten months in each year. These schools are partly sustained by taxes and partly by tuition fees. All the branches of a common school education are taught, by in most instances competent and interested teachers.

Besides the district schools, the city boasts of quite a number of private institutions of learning and church schools, maintained by the various religious societies of the city. Chief among which may be mentioned the schools of Hammond Hall (Congregational), Rowland Hall and St. Mark's academy (Episcopal), the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute (Presbyterian), and the Hebrew School which has just been opened for the education of Jewish Children.

The Deseret University, situated on Second West and First North Streets, under the management of Prof. John R. Park and an able and efficient corps of assistants, is the leading educational institution of the city and Territory. All the higher and many of the technical branches of education are there taught. It numbers among its students the youth of both sexes from all parts of the Territory, and some from Idaho and Arizona. One of its special features is the Normal department, for the training of teachers for the common schools of the Territory.

The public school system of the city and territory is but yet in its infancy. No aid has been received from public funds, or other sources, for their maintenance, and until very recently teachers were paid en-

tirely by tuition fees, and the schoolhouses built by subscription. Schools have however been maintained in most of the city districts almost continuously since its first settlement. The results of which are very gratifying, very few of the children born here cannot read or write.

According to the educational statistics given in the census for 1880, the per centage of illiteracy in Utah is much below the average, and below more than half of the States and Territories of the Union, and the per centage about on a par with the great State of Massachusetts, notwithstanding the unlimited educational facilities of the latter.

In respect to the amount per capita of her school population which Utah has invested in school property, she stands at the head of many older and more wealthy and populous States, and not far behind some of the foremost States of the Union, with an investment per capita of $8; while North Carolina has invested less than 55 cents; Georgia, $2.03; Kentucky less than $4; Virginia, $2.55; Oregon, $5; Wisconsin, $13.03; Minnesota, $14.55; Delaware, $10.35.

When it is remembered that in nearly every State in the Union, vast sums of money derived from the sale of lands or from the establishment of special funds, are devoted to school purposes, and that these sums amount to tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, in many of the States, while the schools of Utah have never yet received any assistance whatever in this manner, the fact that she occupies her present advanced position in respect to education, speaks volumes in her praise.

ARTICLES OF FAITH

OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

1. We believe in God the Eternal Father, and in His Son Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost.

2. We believe that men will be punished for their own sins, and not for Adam's transgression.

3. We believe that through the atonement of Christ, all mankind may be saved, by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the Gospel.

4. We believe that these ordinances are: First, Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; second, Repentance; third, Baptism by immersion for the remission of sins; fourth, Laying on of hands for the Gift of the Holy Ghost.

5. We believe that a man must be called of God by "prophecy and by the laying on of hands," by those who are in authority, to preach the gospel and administer in the ordinances thereof.

6. We believe in the same organization that existed in the primitive church, viz: apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, etc.

7. We believe in the gift of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, healing, interpretation of tongues etc.

8. We believe the Bible to be the word of God, as far as it is translated correctly; we also believe the Book of Mormon to be the Word of God.

9. We believe all that God has revealed, all that He does now reveal, and we believe that He will yet reveal many great and important things pertaining to the Kingdom of God.

10. We believe in the literal gathering of Israel, and in the restoration of the Ten Tribes. That Zion will be built upon this continent. That Christ will reign personally upon the earth, and that the earth will be renewed and receive its paradisiacal glory.

11. We claim the privilege of worshipping Almighty God according to the dictates of our conscience, and allow all men the same privilege, let them worship how, where or what they may.

12. We believe in being subject to kings, presidents, rulers and magistrates, in obeying, honoring and sustaining the law.

13. We believe in being honest, true, chaste, benevolent, virtuous, and in doing good to *all men;* indeed we may say that we follow the admonition of Paul, "We believe all things, we hope all things," we have endured many things and hope to be able to endure all things. If there is anything virtuous, lovely or of good report or praiseworthy, we seek after these things.—JOSEPH SMITH.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS.

EMPORIUM BUILDING,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

"For goodness sake dont say I told you"

THAT

L. D. & A. YOUNG,

44 MAIN STREET,

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LADIES', GENTS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

SHOES, SLIPPERS, &c.,

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

THAT THEY ARE ALWAYS PLEASED TO SHOW GOODS, WHETHER YOU PURCHASE OR NOT.

THAT THEIR PRICES ARE AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

That a trial will convince you of these facts.

The largest and best House in Utah for

FINE DRY GOODS,

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CARPETS,

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Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

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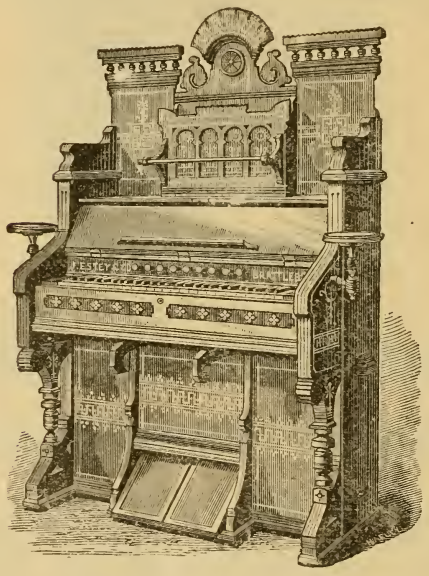

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The newest designs of Mantels and Grates in Stone and Iron.

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TO THE UNSUSPECTING TOURIST.

If there be a class of people who above all others suffer, through "stuffing" in this most peculiar city, it is your own dear selves: therefore, if you have been already imposed upon, hold your patience while we assure you that the best place to purchase ALES, WINES, LIQUORS, BEERS, *Etc., is at* 11, 13 and 15 Second South Street.

Any article you need in the way of stimulants can be procured here to good advantage.

Breakfast from 6.30 to 9. Dinner from 12 to 3. Supper from 5 to 8.30, every day except Sunday, in the Business Sample Room.

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Earrings,
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CLOCKS.

GOLD AND SILVER

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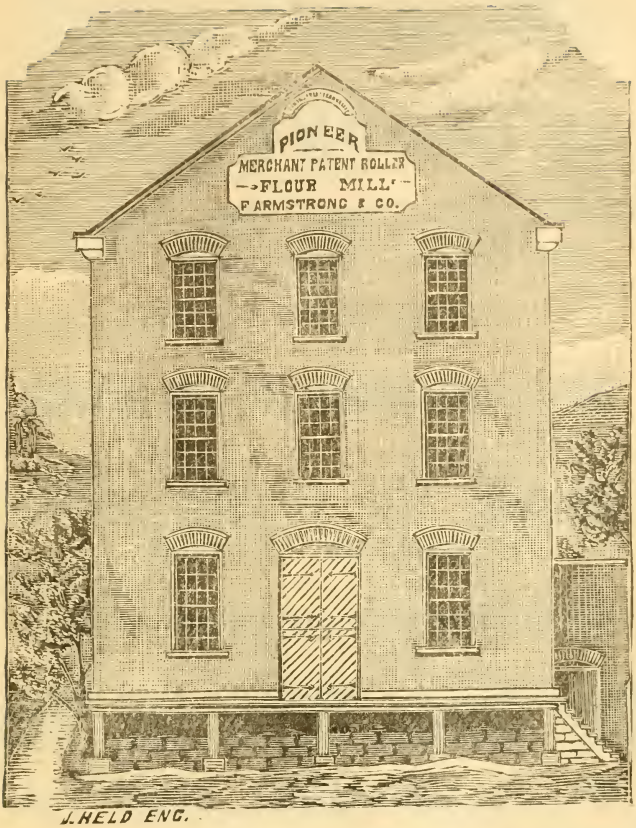

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Full Stock of Overshoes, Good and Cheap.

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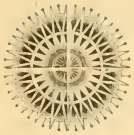

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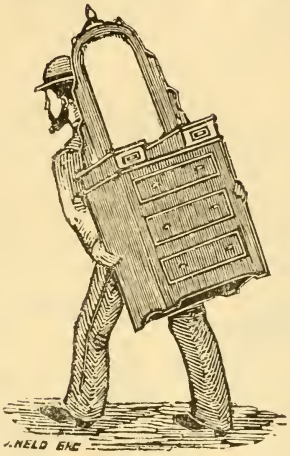

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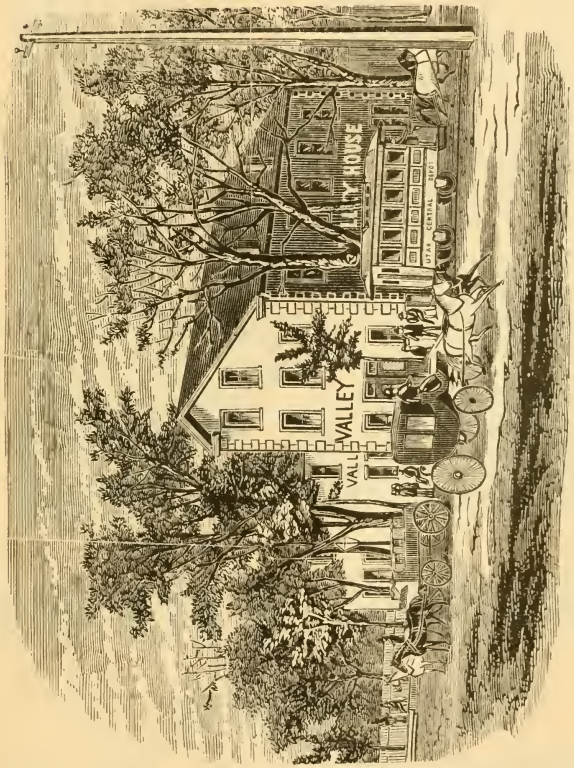

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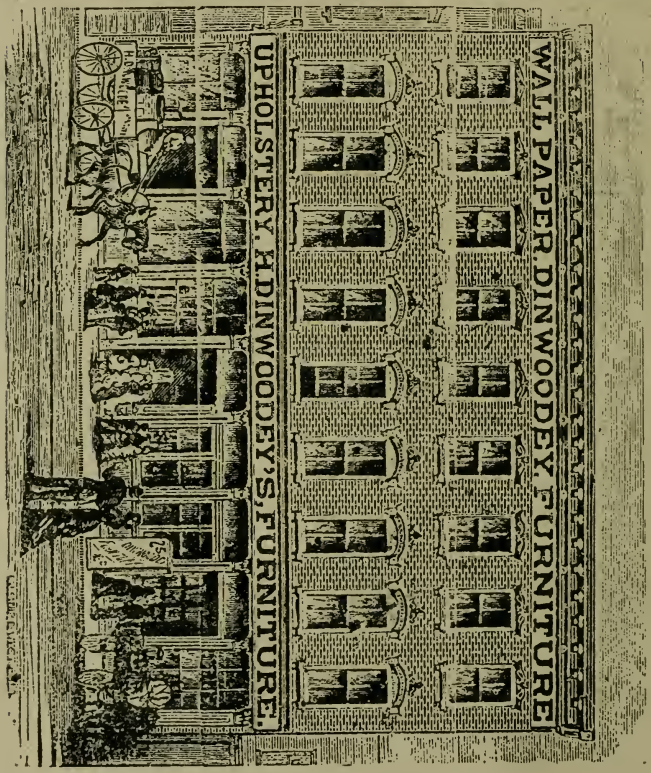

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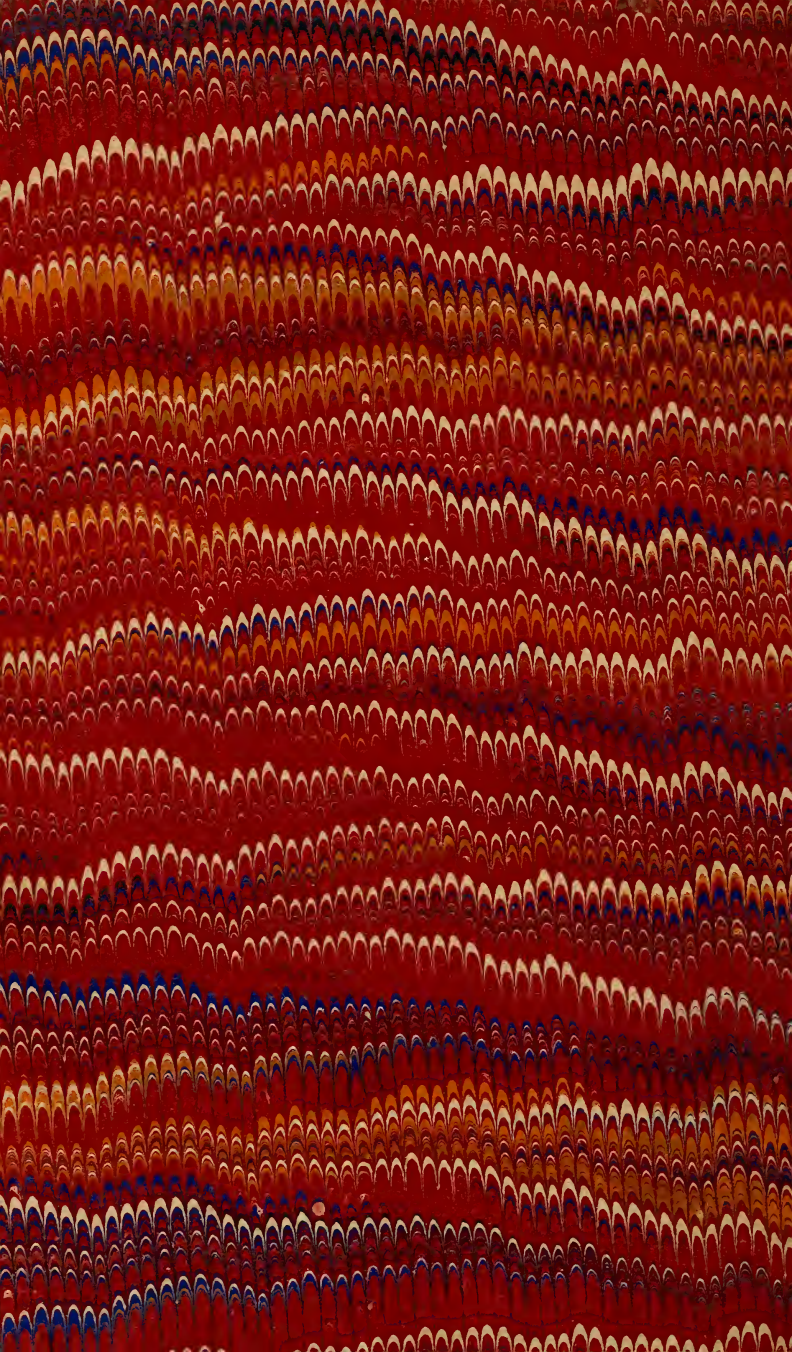

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